

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday government bonds were quoted at 127 1/2 for 4s of 1897; 125 for 4 1/2s; 125 for 5s; 104 1/2 for 10 1/2s; 104 1/2 for 11 1/2s; 104 1/2 for 12 1/2s.

Silver in London, 49 1/2; consols, 92; 104 1/2; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 125; 104 1/2; 124 1/2; 4 1/2s, 119 1/2.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84 1/2 cents.

Quiet times prevailed in the San Francisco stock market yesterday, though Hale & Norcross and Chollar were steady at about Tuesday night's prices. Savings bonds improved.

The Oregon Legislature has not yet succeeded in electing a United States Senator.

Money is being raised by subscription in England and Canada to defray the expenses of Mrs. Dudley's trip.

Rossa left his bed in the hospital at New York yesterday, and pronounced the halls and corridors.

It was decided by the Toronto (Ont.) Press that a man may lawfully marry his deceased wife's sister.

The Transcontinental Railway Association met yesterday in St. Louis.

John Lee has been convicted at Indianapolis, Ind., of the murder of Miss Key, a wealthy lady, and sentenced to death.

Elder Theobald C. Coe's steel works at Bradlet, Tenn., idle since December, will resume operations this week, employing 3,000 men.

Williams, New York's pet police captain, is charged by Superintendent Walling with disobedience of orders, neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer.

A grand ball of the French Consular Society was given in New York Tuesday night, and was attended by 3,000 persons.

Tong Sing, the Chinese steward of the De Long and Greely expeditions, has been sent to the New York State Prison for seven years for robbery.

Two married chain-gang became unruly yesterday, and a severe fight occurred between them and the officers in charge.

At Alhambra, Ohio, William Rivers was fatally shot by Deputy Sheriff Smith.

Three indictments for robbery were returned by the grand jury at Salt Lake Tuesday.

Jesse Wagoner, aged 12 years, was run over by a loaded wagon near Grass Valley Tuesday, and killed.

A strange story is told by Cleveland detectives of an incendiary of that city.

Another invasion of Indian Territory is being planned at Topeka, Kas.

By the tilting of a train near Georgetown, Col., yesterday, eighteen passengers were more or less injured.

An unknown man was found near Baker's field, Kent county, Tuesday, and his skull crushed in several places and his teeth cut.

A mob broke into the jail at Andulson, Iowa, yesterday morning, and lynched three cells and hanging three.

A cousin of O'Donovan Rossa visited British Consul Stanley in San Francisco yesterday, and informed him that unless his cousin received his pardon he would kill the British Consul.

A fire in New York last night caused a loss of \$50,000.

Rossa was removed last night from the Chambers-street Hospital to St. Vincent's Hospital.

President-elect Cleveland arrived in New York last night.

THE IRRIGATION CONTEST.

The friends of irrigation have wisely concluded to abandon a measure before the Legislature declaring that the common law of England, "as far as it is consistent with the public interest," shall be the rule of decision in all the Courts of this State.

It has been feared that such a measure would stop proceedings against hydraulic mining when its effects are destructive of agricultural interests, the navigability of the Sacramento river, etc.

We have not had any fear upon that score, because we have believed such a law would be ineffectual.

The Legislature does not possess the power to give a license to injure navigable waters, nor could it, if ever, so much disposed to do so, authorize the commission of a public nuisance, or justify irreparable injury to riparian proprietors.

The section quoted was vague and uncertain at best, and could only serve to involve the people in litigation and further contention.

There should be no legislation that by remote stretch of construction can be taken to authorize resumption of the practice of filling up the streams by artificial processes, or the smothering of riparian lands and towns the debris of hydraulic mining operations.

The abandonment of the bill, therefore, is a wise act, and will serve to clear the problem of irrigation very much.

The new bill proposed, which declares against the common law right of riparian owners, qualifies the declaration so as to make it for the purpose of "the appropriation of water for purposes of irrigation."

It declares that "the use of water for said purposes of irrigation is a public use." This narrows the issue between appropriators and riparian owners, and makes it clearer and less mistakable.

The power of the Legislature to pass such a bill is scarcely to be questioned; whether it will settle the irrigation problem is another matter.

So far, at least, as it provides for the seizure upon riparian rights only after condemnation and compensation, it proceeds in a right direction, for without such provision the declaratory section would not be at all effective.

So far as any possible assault by irrigators upon navigable streams is concerned, it is a Federal question, and no State law can be operative without the consent of Congress.

Those interested in the protection of our navigable waters, however, would feel more at ease if the Legislature would affirmatively declare in favor of the integrity of the navigable streams being preserved, for that would render unnecessary any appeal for Federal interference, in case an attempt should be made to lessen the volume of a navigable river to its damage.

The people are agreed upon the need for an irrigation system, and are all of one mind concerning the use, for irrigation, of all waters that can be diverted to that purpose consistently with the best interests of the State, and all its citizens.

When we come to methods, it is discovered to be the most difficult problem for solution that has yet presented.

But we have faith that it will be solved. The future of the valleys needing irrigation, under a wise system of use of the waters, will be of our greatest possibilities, wealth and prosperity.

Where we have hundreds of homes, we shall have thousands; where we now have one consumer, we shall have fifty or a hun-

HOME AND ABROAD.

Every interest, commercial and industrial, will be advanced, and all the people will benefit.

Not even this glowing future can be realized at the expense of the destruction of the navigable streams.

They are necessary for commercial use and sanitation; they secure to the interior commercial advantages not otherwise obtainable; they cheapen transportation; they build up trade; they are free highways, the heritage of all the people.

Let our friends the irrigators, who declare that they do not propose or wish to take so much as a thoughtful of water from the Sacramento river to the impairment of navigation, affirmatively express in their bill that nothing in the irrigation legislation shall be construed as the exercise of sovereignty to the injury of navigable streams, and they will have won to their position whatever of influence may have heretofore been kind about pronouncing for them on this point.

Since the foregoing was in type, we learn that the suggestion has been adopted, and will be presented to the Legislature.

WATER SUPPLY.

A proposition is made by a water company having its pipes within thirty-one miles of this city to furnish Sacramento by July 1st with pure soft water from the Blue Lakes, in Alpine county.

Sixteen miles of the steel pipes nearest the city are to be laid deep under ground, to insure great economy of the supply.

As we understand it, the cost to the citizens would be 10 per cent. less than at present, but it would deprive us of net revenue of about \$23,000 a year, the larger part of which is applicable to the discharge of the city debt.

The subject is one which should receive perfectly cool and deliberative consideration. We should lay aside our prejudices, in favor of our present water supply, and consider the new plan upon its merits.

We are not prepared to advocate nor to oppose it. There are many details to be debated before any positive judgment can be formed.

The benefits of a supply of clear, cool water from the snowy lakes of the higher altitudes of the Sierras, are not to be disposed of with a word.

The effect upon the reputation of the city that would result from the introduction of clear water is undeniable.

However well pleased we may be with the river supply, we cannot deny that our muddy water impresses strangers very badly.

The good qualities of the water we now use are not due to the sediment it carries, nor to the fact that it flows from the river, but to its softness and the purity of its original source.

The Blue Lake water is precisely of the same quality, minus the sediment and river drainage. It is not subject to the drainage of the Folsom Prison, or the towns along the banks of the rivers.

It is to come, if at all, in close pipes from sources into which there is no artificial drainage, and that are not navigable.

It will not wear out our pipe system as the sediment-bearing water now does.

It will give us sufficient pressure to enable it to be used reliably as motive power very largely.

It will leave us with a safe system in case of accident to either. The great conflagration in Chicago was vastly more destructive than it would have been, had not the machinery of the water works failed, by reason of an accident, at the very time when most needed.

Clear water will not deposit sediment in our sewers, or choke our drains.

It will save us cost of fuel and a number of employees.

Against these things it is to be said that the city now owns its own water works; they furnish the city a handsome revenue; they have proven fairly successful; the water is soft, plentiful, and when the first aversion to its muddy character is overcome, it is satisfactory to all users.

The pressure at our command is equal to the capacity of the pipes to bear strain. It gives us a fair fire pressure in all parts of the city, about the same as the Blue Lakes Company proposes to furnish.

It gives us an unlimited supply for flushing sewers.

These are some of the factors to be considered on both sides.

The action of this city should be the result of a careful weighing of them all, and ascertainment of the preponderance of advantage for either plan.

We confess the weightiest consideration in favor of the Blue Lakes plan appears to us to be the purity and clearness of the supply, concerning which there seems to be no doubt, and the sanitary advantages of which are not to be for a moment questioned.

But no hasty judgment should be formed. The beneficial and economic advantages of both plans should be carefully debated, and with perfect candor.

But we would suggest that in the matter of economic advantage there should be given great weight to the beneficial effect of clear, as contrasted with sediment-bearing water, upon the future of the city, and its inviting character to new-comers on the one hand, and on the other to the fact that we now derive a most desirable revenue from our present system.

THE FRIENDS OF IRRIGATION.

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STARTLING STORY TOLD BY CLEVELAND DETECTIVES.

Three Murderers Lynched—Transcontinental Association—Destructive General—Foreign Items.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Rossa Sensation.

New York, February 4th.—O'Donovan Rossa passed a comfortable night in Chambers-street Hospital. This morning he was allowed to leave his bed and promenade the ward and corridors.

A number of friends called. The bullet has not yet been extracted from his back. Rossa's office on Center street was open to-day and filled with his Irish friends, who were entertained by Rossa's Secretary and factotum, Patrick Joyce.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS ON THE AFFAIR.

LONDON, February 4th.—Commenting on the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, the Standard, the Times says: "This man, whose thoughts one would imagine ran through the streets of London, has been shot by a bullet from the power of an unknown woman. He now chews the cud of reflection, which must be bitter enough. Mrs. Dudley's act recalls that of Charlotte Corday."

The Voss says: "Should the worst belief of O'Donovan Rossa be true, and that no one has done more to deserve his fate; but, if he were killed, some other would instantly spring up to take his place."

The Standard advises, "It is to be expected that the Government will take the fate of Rossa at heart. It says that stranger things are happening than that Parnell should find his end."

MRS. DUDLEY'S INTERVIEW.

LONDON, February 4th.—Further investigation of Mrs. Dudley's antecedents in England shows that when she learned that she had been deceived by a man, she married the person in the south of England she became man, but declined to prosecute her betrayer.

The Standard advises, "It is to be expected that the Government will take the fate of Rossa at heart. It says that stranger things are happening than that Parnell should find his end."

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR EXPENSES.

LONDON, February 4th.—A movement has been started in Nottingham to raise a national fund to defray the expenses necessary to defend Rossa.

It is being distributed among the members of the party of Great Britain to contribute a fund to defend Mrs. Dudley, that heroic English woman who resolved to defend the person in the south of England she became man, but declined to prosecute her betrayer.

The Standard advises, "It is to be expected that the Government will take the fate of Rossa at heart. It says that stranger things are happening than that Parnell should find his end."

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MOVING OF THE PRESIDENT.

New York, February 4th.—President-elect Cleveland, accompanied by Colonel Cannon, arrived in New York yesterday.

He went to his rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria, and was met by a large number of friends.

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